



ECONOMIC COOPERATION OF THE BNSR WITH THE RSFSR

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Annotation. This article covers the issues of economic relations between the Bukhara People's Soviet Republic and the RSFSR in 1920-1924 on the basis of archival documents and periodical press materials. Bilateral economic cooperation was established under the dictates of Soviet organizations. The Bolshevik government pursued a policy of solving the economic problems of the RSFSR and Turkestan at the expense of the economic capabilities of the BNSR.

Key words: 20th century, BNSR, RSFSR, economic cooperation, trade mission, trade relations, civil war, interstate agreements, priority of interests of the Soviet government.

In the early 20s of the 20th century, historical processes took place in Central Asia, which were greatly influenced by the policies of the Bolshevik Party, which took political power in Russia. In the eastern policy of the government of the RSFSR, the Bukhara Emirate was given an important place. After the overthrow of the emir's power in late August and early September 1920, Bukhara was drawn into the sphere of interests of the Soviet government. The Bukhara People's Soviet Republic (BPSR), which existed in 1920-1924, was important for the spread of the ideas of communism in the East. After the overthrow of the emir on September 2, 1920, Bukhara became the center of the spread of revolutionary ideas in the East. Bukhara was to become an important springboard for the implementation of the plans of the world revolution of the Soviet government.

In the early 20s of the last century, Russia was Bukhara's main economic partner in the foreign market. On the basis of interstate treaties, economic, political, cultural and military relations of both parties are established. The governments of the parties signed an alliance treaty on November 6, 1920, and a temporary military-political treaty on March 4, 1921. The last agreement largely determined bilateral relations, including the organization of external relations with Soviet republics and foreign countries [1.P-25]. The military-political figures of the RSFSR who organized the overthrow of the Bukhara Emirate from the first days of the establishment of the Soviet system began the policy of establishing Soviet order on the territory

of Bukhara. On September 5, 1920, M. Frunze emphasized that the ultimate goal of the Soviet government in relations between the RSFSR and the BNSR is the elimination of any borders [4. –P. 40]. The Turkic Commission became the central body for implementing this policy. In the trade and economic sphere, the Turkic Commission's main attention was paid to the economic and natural resources of Bukhara [5. P-87]. At the meeting of the Turkic Commission on September 10, 1920, the main directions of policy of the RSFSR government in relation to Bukhara were determined [5. P-86]. It was decided in the interests of the RSFSR to maintain diplomatic relations between Bukhara and Afghanistan [5. P-86]. At this meeting, it was decided to prepare food on the territory of the Bukhara Republic on the basis of the state development that existed in the RSFSR; the provision of food to the units of the Red Army operating in Bukhara was entrusted to the food nazirat of the republic [5.P-86]. Since September 1920, the Soviet government's main focus has been on strengthening trade operations with Afghanistan through the mediation of Bukhara [5. P-87]. It was not for nothing that the Soviet specialist Weber raised the issue of using the natural resources of Eastern Bukhara [2.P-31].

The transition to a new economic policy in Russia and the famine of the summer of 1921 in the Volga region significantly changed interstate relations between the RSFSR and Bukhara. According to various sources, famine claimed from 5 to 10 million human lives [3.– P. 256].

In the subsequent stage of relations between the two countries, changes were carried out under the dictates of the Soviet government with the aim of restoring the national economy of the RSFSR with the involvement of the economic opportunities of Bukhara and completely ending the economic assistance of the RSFSR for Bukhara [2.P-46]. According to the changes, trade relations of the BNSR with the countries of Western Europe and other countries transferred to the powers of the RSFSR, trade relations with Afghanistan and Iran were to be carried out with the participation of representatives of the People's Trade Commissariat of the RSFSR [2.P-47]. The prices for Bukhara products exported to the foreign market by representatives of the RSFSR were determined; the BNSR should create joint trading companies with the participation of Vneshtorg and [2.P-33]. Bukhara was involved in a single customs territory [2.P-47]. The economic policy of the BNSR government was constantly controlled by the bodies of the Soviet government. On June 18, 1923, the Central Committee of the RCP (b) at the IV meeting of senior officials of national republics and regions seriously criticized the economic policy pursued by the government of Bukhara.

Based on the agreements of November 6, 1920 and March 4, 1921, the management of Russian settlements on the territory of Bukhara, it was decided to maintain the same order [6. P-147]

Representatives of the RSFSR operating in Bukhara took measures to solve the difficult economic situation in the RSFSR and Turkestan at the expense of the economic resources of Bukhara. The main problem for the Soviet government was providing the population with food. To provide for the population of Turkestan, on June 30, 1921, 500,000 pounds of wheat were sent from Bukhara [7. P-30].

The agreement of May 29, 1922 largely determined the economic relations of the parties [2.P-3]. It defined control, restriction and even prohibition of products exported to the foreign market by Soviet government bodies [2.P-34]. The agreement established that the BNSR and its citizens were to conduct their trade relations with foreign countries, including the RSFSR, through the mediation of government bodies of the BNSR [2.P-35]. Foreign entrepreneurs were allowed to conduct business relations only in matters of large concessions [2.P-33]. The established rules contradicted the economic interests of the Bukhara Republic.

To expand and develop trade relations with the RSFSR and foreign countries, the BNSR government organized its political and economic representations in the Soviet republics and abroad [6.P-108]. Before the First World War, Bukhara agricultural products were mainly exported to the Russian market and through it to Western Europe. At this time, raw materials, dried fruits, leather, cotton and wool, the main part of astrakhan skin, 70% of lye, and almost all licorice root products were exported from Bukhara to the foreign market [8.P-257]. After 1920 the situation changed radically. After the coup d'etat, the production of astrakhan skins and cotton growing, which form the basis of Bukhara exports, decreased and disruptions with the Russian market had a negative impact. After all, Russia was Bukhara's main trading partner. Due to the civil war and economic devastation, Russia's economic potential is decreasing. The main industrial products that Bukhara needed were imported from Russia. At this time, products in the amount of 4 million rubles were exported from Bukhara, products in the amount of 1 million rubles were exported from Russia [9.P-100]. Of course, this situation did not suit both sides, primarily the BNSR government. The transition to a new economic policy in the RSFSR in the spring of 1921 and the implementation of economic measures by the government of the BNSR led to the restoration of trade and economic ties between partners.

The implementation of economic relations between the parties was considered by representatives of the RSFSR, assistance from Bukhara for the RSFSR, primarily the provision of food to units of the Red Army and government institutions [2.P-26]. Here it is appropriate to cite the fact that the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR L. Chicherin on August 30, 1921 asked the government of the BNSR to send 3 wagons of food for employees of the foreign department [10.P-1].

Bukhara products such as cotton, wool, animal skins were intended for sale in the Russian market, astrakhan fur, licorice root, lamb intestines in the markets of Western Europe.

In 1920-1921, state trade was not organized in the BNSR and therefore Bukhara products, primarily astrakhan skin, licorice root of lamb intestines, were exported to the foreign market through the territories of Afghanistan [2.P-27]. Trade relations between both sides gradually improved. On March 8, 1922, food was sent to Moscow in the form of wheat, raisins and apricots in the total amount of 409,114,750 rubles [6.P-87]. In turn, the RSFSR provided industrial goods, fuel, iron, and medicines. Bilateral trade relations were conducted in the form of state and mixed enterprises at the level of intergovernmental agreements.

According to January 1921, the BNSR purchased the following goods from Russian trade and production institutions in the form of barter:

1. 300,000 arshins of light fabric, 200,000 arshins of coarse fabric;
2. 10 wagons of forest materials;
3. 3 wagons of caustic soda;
5. 2000 pieces ip;
6. 2000 pounds of tea;
7. 1 window carriage;
8. 5 wagons of writing paper;
9. 5000 pounds of iron;
10. 2000 pounds mih;
11. 5 match cars;
12. every month 20,000 poods of kerosene;
13. every month there are 5000 pounds of oil;
14. 100,000 pounds of rice and, if possible, medicines [2.P-25].

Trade branches of the BNSR were organized in the cities of Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod. In July 1922, to develop trade relations with the RSFSR and other friendly countries, the trade department of the nazirat of trade and industry of the BNSR was organized in Moscow and began its work as a state institution on August 12, 1922 [11.P-284].

The Moscow trade department, as the economic representative of the BNSR, was engaged in trade in astrakhan fur, cotton, wool, licorice root, dried fruits, lye, leather, and lamb intestines. The primary task assigned to the economic representative office was to restore trade relations between Bukhara and Russia, establish connections with government bodies of the RSFSR, and monitor the activities of BNSR institutions organized in Moscow. [8.P-305]. At first, the trade mission was headed by G. Turakhodzhaev, then from May 15, 1923 by I. Izomshoev [12.P-65].

The trade mission worked with trade, production and transport institutions of the RSFSR and coordinated the work of the Nizhny Novgorod Trade Commission, a separate trade commission [11.P-105]. The Nizhny Novgorod Trade Commission drew up trade agreements with Kamuraltrest and the Vladimir Spinning Trust for the delivery of 100 wagons of timber materials and 20,000 arshins of textiles to Bukhara [8.P-284]. Sales representatives actively participated in the traditional Nizhny Novgorod fair for the sale of astrakhan fur, wool, lye, and carpets. Only on August 27, 1922, Vneshtorg sold 58,955 pieces of astrakhan skin in the amount of 1,227,000 rubles [8.P-285]. Trade entrepreneurship in Moscow systematically

expanded its trading activities. From August 22, 1922 to March 1, 1923, goods were sold in the amount of 19,691,460 rubles, goods were purchased in the amount of 18,451,980 rubles [8.P-285]. When it was created, the Moscow Trade Department had at its disposal a foreign currency cash account of 1,239,478 rubles in the form of gold currency; by March 1923, the foreign currency amounted to 7,000,000 rubles [8.P-286].

From May 15, 1923 to February 15, 1924, the Bukhara trading department sold Bukhara products in the following order:

1. Cotton – 7,940,553 rubles 54 kopecks
2. Wool – 256,136 rubles 06 kopecks
3. Astrakhan skin – 757,972 rubles 92 kopecks
4. Licorice root – 14,512 rubles 88 kopecks.
5. Carpets – 234 rubles 44 kopecks [8.P-259].

The Trade and Industry Nazirat constantly monitored and took measures to improve the work of the trade department. Nazirat provided credit to the trade department, facilitated work with private entrepreneurs, and developed recommendations for improving the work of the trade mission [8.P-243].

The Bukhara trade department bought iron products from Ufa manufacturers[13.P-43]. The main products exported to the Russian market were cotton and wool. Since the beginning of its activities, the trading department has sold 424 wagons of cotton, 21 wagons of wool[8.P-287].

There were also shortcomings in the work of the trade department that had a negative impact on the economic relations of both countries. There were not always close ties of the trade department with Bukhara, frequent resignation of the heads of the trade department, distance from Moscow, control of the activities of Bukhara representatives by Soviet government bodies had a negative impact on the activities of the trade department [8.P-256]. One of the employees of the trade department, M. Rudman, in his letter dated April 1, 1923, sent to the head of the government of the BNSR F. Khodzhaev, described the position of the trade department as without airspace [8.P-306]. Since the spring of 1923, negative processes associated with the increased Sovietization of all spheres of Bukhara life have intensified. The Sovietization of Bukhara had an impact on the activities of the trading department. Soviet leaders constantly intervened in the affairs of the republic and they mainly resolved all issues at the government level. As a result, on July 23, 1923, the economic council of the BNSR, under the leadership of Compenius, decided to liquidate the industrial department of the trade mission in Moscow. On July 31, 1923, the Bukhara Economic Council instructed the trade mission of the BNSR in Moscow to carry out only trade orders from the trade organization of the RSFSR[12. P-72].

The head of the trade department, I. Izomshoev, was entrusted with preparing a financial report on the activities of the commission for the restoration of the Bukhara national economy

[14. P-46]. The interference of Soviet government bodies in the internal affairs of the trading department in the form of inspections expanded. The purpose of such inspections was to establish complete control over the trading and financial activities of the trading organization BNSR and liquidate it. According to the Russian trade broker Valyansky, on October 7, 1922, the Moscow trading department of the BNSR bought the English pound sterling in the amount of 3,441,000,000 rubles in RSFSR banknotes of the 1922 model [15. P-80].

Beginning in 1923, control in all areas of the trade department's activities came under the jurisdiction of the state trade bodies of the RSFSR. On September 10, 1923, the financial activities of the department were checked and, as a result, it was decided to return 20,000 pounds sterling from the 23,000 pounds invested in the Berliner bank to Moscow [16. P-142]. On September 18, 1923, the head of the trade department I. Izomshoyev and his deputy G. Turakhodzhaev were requested by Efimov [15. P-80].

Soviet government bodies decided to liquidate the trade department of the BNSR by all means. On May 31, 1924, the activities of the trade department were checked by the audit commission of the workers' and peasants' inspection of the USSR.

In the summer of 1923, the process of liquidating government institutions located outside the territory of Bukhara began.

Joint ventures were created with the participation of the BNSR and the RSFSR in Bukhara and Russia, the main purpose of which was to produce products from local raw materials for the national economy and for economic needs. In October 1922, work began on the re-equipment of the Yaroslavl plant for a paper mill [13. P-37]. On October 24, 1922, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP(b) considered the issue of creating a joint spinning mill with the Erestov Trust. To implement this agreement, the BNSR had to urgently send 30,000 pounds of cotton to the trust [17. P-105].

On December 11, 1922, at a meeting of the BNSR government, the issue of creating a Russian-Bukhara cotton partnership was discussed with the aim of expanding cotton fields and developing cotton growing in the territory of Bukhara [18. P-14].

On July 4, 1923, the nazirat of trade and industry agreed with the Russobukh society to create an enterprise with a capital of 120,000 gold rubles for processing intestines [19. P-62].

On July 31, 1923, the Bukhara Economic Council and Russian partners organized the "Russian-Bukhara" joint-stock company for processing licorice root. In this matter, an agreement was also signed with producers of the USSR on the mixed plant "Lakrisa" in Chardzhuy with a capacity of processing 300,000 pounds of licorice root per year [20. P-105].

In addition, the BNSR participated in the creation of industrial enterprises on the territory of the RSFSR and the USSR. The "Red Vostok" factory was organized in Moscow [8. P-274]. In Moscow, the BNSR participated in the creation of the Zaraisk factory and for this purpose transferred 300,000 rubles in gold. The government of the BNSR provided this factory with

food[8. 1-285.]. From the second half of 1923, sales of products from the Zaraisk factory began at prices higher than 200-300% [21. P-153].

Economists of the USSR, analyzing information relating to 1923, especially emphasized that the republic had broad economic opportunities. At this time, the republic's commodity fund was equal to 7 million gold rubles. Before the First World War, the commodity stock of Bukhara was equal to 20 million rubles. Despite the economic devastation, the state budget of the BNSR was gradually restored. During the period July 1922 to June 1923, the state budget amounted to 144 rubles in Bukhara silver money. The bulk of which were direct taxes[22. P-106-107].

The main product exported to the Russian market was cotton. At this time, the need of the Russian textile industry was 6 million pounds of cotton fiber; in the RSFSR and Bukhara, only 3 million pounds of fiber were produced. Russian textile manufacturers primarily grew the American variety, so the price of one pound of cotton fiber was 25 rubles, and the local variety was 20 rubles [11. P-258]. An agreement was drawn up between Bukhara cotton producers and a representative of Vneshtorg of the RSFSR in Turkestan on the supply of 200,000 pounds of cotton from the 1921 harvest, of which 20,000 pounds were of the American variety. To determine the price of Bukhara cotton, the norms of the Liverpool Exchange for the American variety were taken from 7 rubles 30 kopecks to 8 rubles 30 kopecks, from 6 rubles 30 kopecks to 6 rubles 85 kopecks [1. P-4].

According to the economic plan of the Soviet authorities, Bukhara was supposed to become a raw material base for Russian industry. To implement this plan, the Central Committee of the RCP (b) on September 8, 1922, decided to expand cotton fields in Bukhara [23. P-113].

Bukhara cotton became the main commodity for the exchange of industrial products from Russia. The main consumer of Bukhara cotton was Glavkhlopkom, the main producer of light industry was the All-Russian Textile Syndicate. In the fall of 1922, the main part of the products exported to Russia was cotton. On November 11, 1922 alone, Khlopkom sold 300 wagons of cotton[13. P-42]. The trade department of the BNSR in Moscow was also involved in the sale of cotton. On November 8, a trading establishment sold 300 wagons of cotton, of which 100 wagons were American grade cotton, one pound of American grade cotton bought 65 arshins of textiles, one pound of local cotton was sold for 300 rubles sotilgan edi [13. P-44]. On November 10, 1922, the Bukhara trading department sold 15,000 poods of cotton to Glavkhlopkom for almost 11 million rubles [8. P-285].

Trade missions of the BNSR operating in the RSFSR were forced to work in difficult conditions. This was mainly due to the lack of employees, the long distance between Bukhara and Moscow, problems associated with transport, untimely payment of funds by Russian payers[8. P-287].

Interstate trade relations continuously developed in the sphere of astrakhan fur, the most famous product of Bukhara on the world market. For well-known reasons, the 1921-1922 season was difficult, and starting from 1923, the trade in astrakhan skins increased and reached

1,000,000 chervonets rubles in the markets of the USSR. On the foreign market, the price of products continuously increased and reached 22 shillings[11. P-257].

The trade mission tried to bring Bukhara products to the foreign market. The political representative of Bukhara in Moscow A. Yusufzade and the head of the trade mission Atabaev, with the participation of the Eastern Chamber of Commerce of Russia, developed a plan for the export of Bukhara astrakhan to the international market, as well as the expansion of trade in astrakhan in the domestic market of the RSFSR[8. P-243]. The above measures contributed to the development of sales of astrakhan skins in the markets of the RSFSR.

In trade relations between the BNSR and the RSFSR, leather products produced in Bukhara were important, and for the development of this industry, a state enterprise was created to process these raw materials produced in Bukhara and surrounding areas. It was planned to increase leather production from 185,600 rubles to 700-800,000 rubles. The main task set for the enterprise was to provide factories in Central Russia with raw materials[8. P-177]. The Russian-Bukhara joint-stock company was engaged in the acquisition and sale of wool produced in Bukhara. According to economic forecasts, Bukhara had the capacity to produce approximately 200,000 pounds of wool, and Bukhara also played the role of an intermediary in the purchase of these products in the territories of Afghanistan and Khiva[8. P-176].

Trade and production cooperation between the RSFSR and Bukhara concerned the processing and production of lamb intestines; the products were exported through Russia to the European market. In terms of quality, Bukhara lamb intestines had their place in the foreign market. At this time, Bukhara had the opportunity to prepare 500,000 pieces of lamb intestine per year[13. P-24].

Since 1923, Soviet manufacturers for the production of these products have carried out work to create mixed enterprises on the territory of the Belarusian National Socialist Republic. To this end, on July 4, 1923, the nazirat of trade and industry of the BNSR and the Russobukh society signed an agreement on the creation of an intestinal enterprise with a capital of 120,000 gold rubles[19. P-62]. The Bukhara side signed an agreement on October 25, 1923 with Sevzapgostorg of Petrograd for the sale of 450,000-500,000 pieces of intestine per year [11. P-21].

The production of intestinal products was carried out at the Durschmidt plant, and state trade organizations of the BNSR and the RSFSR participated in the process [8. P-177].

Export of licorice root was the second largest export to the foreign market after cotton. These products were in great demand in European markets, especially in the USA. The economic crisis in the RSFSR had a negative impact on the development of this industry. Since 1923, trade cooperation has gradually developed between Bukhara producers and Russian enterprises for the production of licorice root, which subsequently led to the creation of an enterprise in Chardzhui [24. P-27]. To further expand cooperation in this industry, on July 31, 1923, the Russian-Bukhara joint-stock company for the production of licorice root was created [19. P-262-263]. On September 30, 1923, an agreement was signed on the creation of the Liqueur

plant in Chardzhui with a capacity of 300,000 pounds of licorice root per year [20. P-105].

Trade relations between Bukhara and the RSFSR were carried out through transport organizations of the RSFSR, railways, Dobroflot and Dobrolet [25. P-12].

In the above materials, we studied some issues of trade relations between the BNSR and the RSFSR and the USSR in the early 20s of the last century. As you can see, these relations did not always run smoothly. It can be seen here that the economic policy of the Soviet government was aimed at subordinating the economic life of the BNSR in the interests of the Soviet state. The main goal of this policy was to transform Bukhara into a raw material base for Soviet industry. At the same time, it must be emphasized that trade relations had their positive aspects in the restoration and attraction of industry for the national economy of the BNSR.

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